

James CLYME (5)
Committee of the Year of his presence
New Haven 1820

POCAHONTAS;

A

PROCLAMATION:

WITH PLATES.

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, ss.



BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the fifth day of April, in the forty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, JAMES CLYME, of the said district hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"Pocahontas; a Proclamation: with plates."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned"

CHARLES A. INGERSOLL,
Clerk of the District of Connecticut.

A true copy of Record, examined and sealed by me,

CHARLES A. INGERSOLL,
Clerk of the District of Connecticut.

*The High and Mighty, the Burgesses
of the Royal State of Virginia, to the people of the
non-slave-holding States—*

A PROCLAMATION.

THE welfare and happiness of the body politic, depends on the subordination of the inferior members to the head. This is most happily illustrated by the subjection of the slave to his master, in our system of domestic slavery, which places under our absolute, and individual controul, in many instances, hundreds of human beings, thereby impressing on our minds, and on the minds of our children, correct ideas of freedom and republican principles. This is manifested by a dignified air, arising from a sense of superiority, and by an unabashed adherence, at all hazards, to whatever may tend to our own gratification and interest.

When we entered into the Union, we did not imagine that at so early a period, a spirit of insubordination, would have been exhibited; or that our preeminence would have been questioned.

We are lords of that very soil, known and acknowledged to be the ancient dominion; the land of opossums, which are unquestionably the most savory, and intellectual of all meats. To this unrivalled nutriment may, perhaps, be imputed that majestic protuberance, for which our genuine opossum eaters are so frequently distinguished; resembling somewhat the astonishing mechanism of those peerless animals.

We are the descendants of Pocahontas, which entitles us to royal consideration—having lately called a part of our dominion by that name.

We have more knowledge, political wisdom, valor and prowess, in peace and in war, than are possessed by any nation from Peking to Patagonia.

The first part of this lemma, no one will deny, and its subsequent tirade can be most fully established.

During the last session of our Legislature, a period only of eighty-two days, a considerable part of which was taken up in giving directions to Congress, and in regulating the affairs of the General Government, one hundred and sixty-two acts were passed. Our acts, it is true, are commonly got up with splendid titles, to catch the public eye, and are never thought of again, after being published and well puffed in the *Richmond Enquirer*; this being a part of our system of state policy. These must however still be considered as a wonderful instance of legislative conception, when it is remembered that the prefixing these titles required attention, and that sundry other important measures were adopted during that period.

One whole year, wanting a few days, before the presidential election, the members of the same Legislature nominated electors. To this nomination was annexed the nomination of a committee of correspondence, amounting to six hundred three score and six. The number of this political band of sappers and miners, and their profound attainments in civil ethics, vulgarly called intrigue, will enable them not only to direct the election of the President of the United States, and of the Governors and officers of the several States, but to regulate the concerns of the Union.

Nor are our military acquirements less entitled to unqualified admiration. We have invented a new system of tactics, to explain which, we have caused two plates to be engraved by cunning craftsmen, representing the mode of our contemplated attack on the British at the sacking of Washington; and which will accompany our subsequent *denouement* of that memorable exploit.

By the first it will be seen that our slaves are marshalled in the front, and our noble Virginians in the rear, well mounted, with cat-o'-nine-tails in hand, and each with a negro attached to his stern fast, to hold his stirrup and horse when he wishes to dismount, &c.

Those in the rear drive on the main body, or fighters, who from habit and experience, are in the strictest subjection, and in the deadliest dread of the cat-o'-nine-tails or whip. When

they come near the enemy, the rearmen have only to vociferate, with the utmost force of their lungs, Cæsar, Sancho, Congo, fight you dogs, and at the same time give a whirl and crack with their cat-o'-nine-tails or whips, and our blackamoors will fall on like catamounts, so that if the enemy consisted of ten thousand, it would be a wonder if one thousand escap'd. As soon as the word of command is given, the mounted warriors will wheel, (the tail an end negroes being that instant disengaged,) and retreat at full speed, as it would be a pity to expose their precious lives more than is necessary.

By this system of tactics, the lives of the sons of the ancient dominion will not be put in jeopardy, by placing them on a level with the ignoble vulgar who are to be encountered; nor will they be exposed to those hardships, which their nicely pampered and delicate frames are not calculated to endure. In this way too, the risk of any disturbance by leaving our slaves at home will be avoided.

Indeed this system will, no doubt, be as great a saving of the lives of our true Virginians, as that admirable provision of our law which prohibits the militia from taking their arms or ammunition when they go out of the State, on any military expedition; and will, in other respects, be a great improvement of our war establishment, which has in truth heretofore been very much out at the heels.

Excused by this salvo, our militia need no longer be exhibited as objects of public ridicule, like Falstaff's ragged regiment, which they resemble, and of which they are a striking *fac simile*, when issuing gregariously out of the ancient dominion, without arms, ammunition, or a single accoutrement.

By this system too, we shall receive pay from the United States, for all our negroes which may be killed; and we can turn out those who are old, as they will do as well to be killed as those who are young.

Of this the non-slave-holding States will have no reason to complain, as every negro which shall be killed will lessen our relative political importance, and will increase theirs in the same proportion. It will lessen too the danger of insurrections among our slaves, which will be lessening the burdens which they may probably be obliged to meet.

By the Constitution, Congress are bound to provide against, and to quell all insurrections. The expense which will accrue from the marching of troops from the non-slave-holding States, and from the different parts of the Union, to quell and subdue the insurrections, which may and probably will arise among our slaves, and among the slaves of the other slave-holding States, and the expense of providing for, and paying them, and all other expenses, must be borne by the general government ; and principally by the non-slave-holding States : who will likewise be obliged to sacrifice the lives of their citizens in such conflicts whenever they arise. We shall have a right to claim compensation too from the general government for the loss of slaves and of property, occasioned by means of such insurrections. Should the members from the non-slave-holding States demur to these requisitions, we should find ways to quiet the quibbles and consciences of a sufficient number of them to secure our objects ; as we have uniformly done by the application of those hidden means and powerful resources, which we have always at command.

For the above purpose the first step of the politicians of the South is to learn precisely the characters, circumstances, and assailable points of such a number of the non-slave-holding representation as will make a majority when united with the slave representation, who undauntedly march in solid columns. The objects of their selection are uniformly the most assailable, or the weakest of the whole body from whom they are selected, and are commonly the merest political coxcombs, and wind bladders that can be imagined. They pay to each of these their particular devoirs, who feels like a cat in a strange garret in such high company, and considers those who thus condescend to notice him, and his brother clod-polls and jack-puddings, as a superior order of beings ; who talk in pompous terms of the power of the South, of the great benefits resulting to the people of the North from the Union, of identifying their interests, of rebellion &c. They also distinguish them by some flattering appellation. Thus in the late Missouri business they called the pop-gun Holmes, the *intrepid Holmes* ; the wrong-head Storrs, they called the peace-maker, although a section of

crab-tree, it is said would be more congenial to his temperament, than a branch of the olive. In this way they noticed others still more insignificant.

Perhaps they will pat their heads, and invite them to dine ; and if nothing short will do, they actually dose them with some of the genuine tincture of Opposums. This tincture possesses all, and more than all the wonderful qualities which, according to Swift, were ascribed by Lord Peter to transubstantiation. It beguiles the senses of those to whom it is administered.— They sometimes imagine they see showers of gold, and sometimes offices, and honours pouring upon them. It spreads such a mist before them that they lose sight of the interest of their constituents. A dog that has been baited with cheese, worn in the boot of his master, would as soon be beaten from his track, as they would be detached from the views of our Lords of the South, after they have once partook of the tincture ; and they want nothing but a pretext, be it ever so slender, to give themselves up entirely to their guidance : as was fully evinced in the groundless pretence of the unconstitutionality of restriction in the late Missouri Question. It sometimes operates on the nerves, sometimes on the appetite, and sometimes on the moral perception. It eradicates that foolish sense of shame, and remorse, which gives to the advocates of honour, justice, and humanity, so much trouble. To the never failing effects of this wonder-working tincture, is to be ascribed, in a great measure, the uniform success of our political projects.

But to return to our imperative claims.

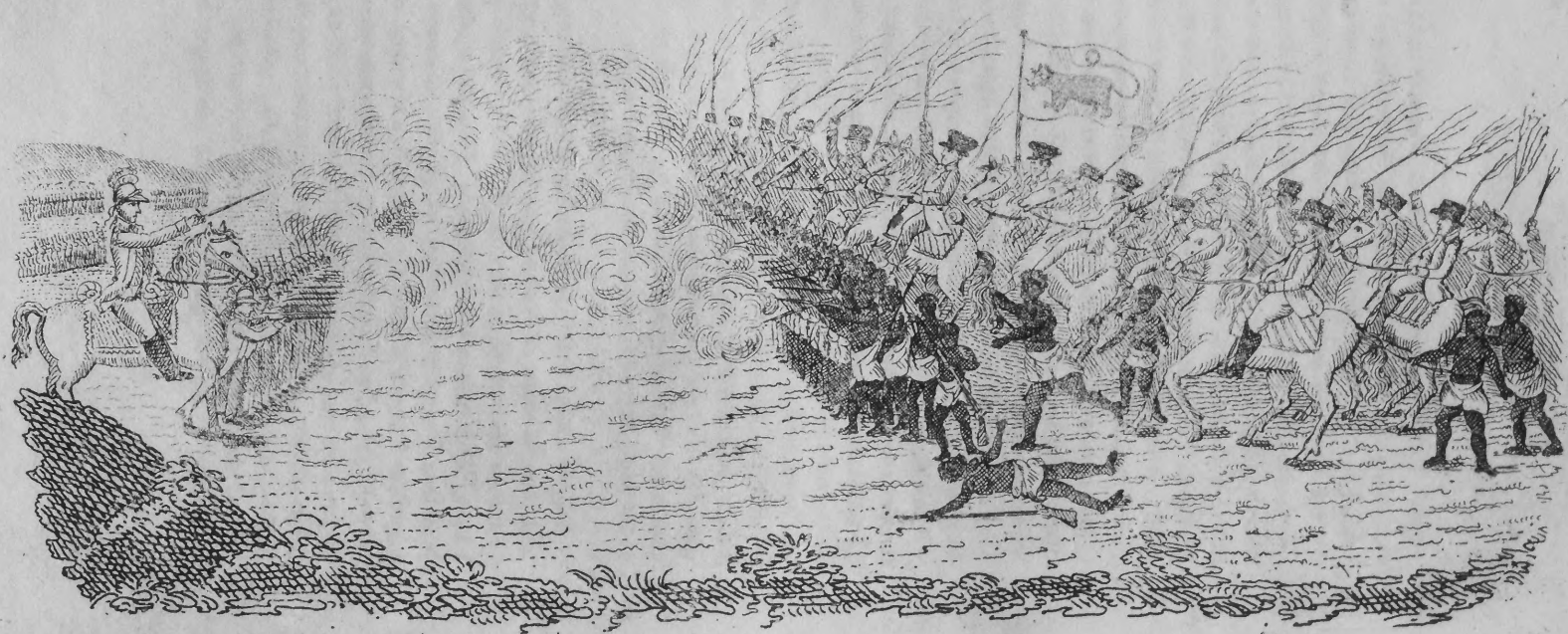
No one can doubt our prowess and valor, who remembers the exploits of the Canadian hero, that night-bird of chivalry, Alexander of the Centre. How did the thunder of his Manifestoes make the hearts of the British to palpitate, and the hearts of his countrymen to expand, when he called upon them "to come on in companies, half companies, pairs and singly ;" and afterwards offered two hundred dollars for every dray horse which should be taken from the enemy, and forty dollars for every Indian scalp. Although he suddenly disappeared without fulfilling his dreadful purposes, this was only to render the execution more certain, by bringing on our redoubtable ce-

horts. This he might have done, and the walls of Quebec have trembled, had we not been called to the watch, and ward of the capital and our own territory, where his important services were wanted, by a possibility that the enemy might appear on our coast, and meditate an attack, which they actually did, before the expiration of two years. There is no doubt, however, but that the impulse of enthusiasm which his mighty efforts produced in the breast of his countrymen, and the terror and dismay which they spread through the ranks of the enemy, continued to the closing drama of our hostile operations.

Nor can we forbear noticing our chef d'oeuvre of military display, the sacking and plundering of Alexandria, within the ancient dominion, by the British, and the taking and burning of Washington and the Capitol, the smoke of which spread in mantling columns over our habitations, from which we, with our wives and concubines, simultaneously with the President and Commander in chief of the armies of the United States, his counsellors and warriors, achieved a tumultuously hasty, but daring escape.

These, which in the technical language of the military dialect, might be termed *la ruse de guerre*, furnished further proofs of our policy and prowess. They were proofs of our policy in drawing the enemy into the snare, by a master-piece, called a stratagem of war. They were proofs of our prowess, as the mere terror of our name induced the invaders to make a precipitate retreat.

A few months before the burning of the Capitol, the enemy, with several ships of the line, and frigates, and a great number of transports carrying several thousand troops, entered the Chesapeake, and were about the Patuxent; during which time they landed at Benedict, in the neighborhood of Washington, and of our territory; and only a few days had elapsed, between their last disembarkation, and the ascent of their fleet up the Potomac and their retreat. As great bodies move slow, it was obviously impossible to bring our detachments into the field on such short notice. As true opossum hunters, too, we did not think it prudent to move till we had got them completely in the trap. Had the British remained stationary at



THE NOBLE VIRGINIANS GOING TO BATTLE.

Cesar, Sancho, Congo, fight you dogs!



THE NOBLE VIRGINIANS IN THE HEAT OF BATTLE!

*They who have "wit to run away,
May live to fight another day.*

Washington, after the conflagration, until our new mode of tactics could have been brought to bear on them, according to the annexed drawings, we should most assuredly, with the aid of the Maryland troops and militia, have Moscowed their whole posse, amounting probably to three or four thousand.

Our right to nominate, from our own body, the successive Presidents of the United States is founded not merely on our natural preeminence and apparent deserts, but has been so far sanctioned by practice, that we trust, no one will hereafter question the exercise of this our just prerogative.

Notwithstanding these, and other equally imperative claims, there has appeared in the non-slave-holding States a stubborn spirit, rising up against our reasonable requisitions; and which has been peculiarly manifested on the Missouri bill, involving a question, which they presumed to moot, respecting the right of the slave-holding States to extend slavery. This spirit has been engendered no doubt by the chagrin which they felt at seeing our royal state of Virginia, and her subsidiary slave-holding states rising, by this measure, to such political importance, that we shall soon be able to place our foot, and the yoke of our power on the necks of the contumacious. Envious too at our superior attainments, unalloyed by bodily exertion, which result from that blessed system, by which we are enabled to reverse the primitive enunciation, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," and to discard the subsequent injunction, "If any would not work, neither should he eat."

The declaration that God made of one blood, all the sons of men, must be construed in a qualified sense, and is answered by this inquiry, did God make of one blood the pampered, high-bred, dandy-cut, lady-like Virginian, and the miserable, untaught, score backed, shackle galled African?

The thread bare tales, that all men "are created equal, that they are endowed with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, &c." are well selected topics of defiance, when holding these declarations in one hand, and the sword in the other; but do nations, or liberal minded individuals, regard such appeals, when urged by wretched suppliants?

To show the malignity of spirit with which the above, and other equally frivolous objections, to our imperial claims, were pre-

sumptuously persevered in, we have caused three extracts to be hereunto annexed ; in confidence that all who read them, will feel the most lively abhorrence of such treasonable publications.

The relative political influence and superiority, which the extension of slavery will give to the slave states, and to the slave representation, over the free States and free representation, have before been noticed. The advantages which will accrue from this measure to our children, by fortifying them against that weakness which might induce them to regard the rights of others, or to commiserate their sufferings, are equally obvious ; which state of supreme indifference and apathy is produced by the constant repetition of those scenes of cruelty, pollution, and despotism, which slavery at every stage presents. On this we can speak from happy experience.

It has been said of the people of the slave States, that they commonly sell the bearskin before the bear is caught. It is true they frequently eat their corn in the blade, and generally overrun the constable. This arises from their pride and fondness for show, beyond what the sweat of their slaves can support, and from their habitual indolence and effeminacy. From these sources our circumstances had become miserably embarrassed. Indigo and tobacco have totally, and cotton has nearly failed us, and opossums are scarce. Thus situated, nothing could save us from bankruptcy but a rise in the value of, and a good market for slaves. By the aid of our good friends of the non-slave-holding States, we have been enabled to create such a market. By selling and sending off a part of our stock, and by placing the remainder on good breeding establishments, we may now reasonably hope to recover our legs.

This is certainly but a small return for the great sacrifices which those of the south have made, in repeated entertainments for their tincture patients of the north, in their immense disbursements for secret and political purposes, and in their unwearied exertions for the public good.

Albeit those members of the non-slave-holding States, who have been instrumental in producing this blessed state of things, may be subjected to opprobrium, by being called lick-spittles, toad-eaters, opossums, &c. and though that plus-charged tube of electricity, our sarcastic Randolph, said, " some of them got

scared, Mr. Speaker, they saw their dough faces in the glass and were frightened, and voted with us, and gave us a majority of three," yet they ought not to regard such innuendoes, but to bear in mind what they have already received, and what they have in prospect : and to consider those appellations as an honour, being predicated of them merely in consequence of their subserviency to us, and to our views.

We hope however that no such spirit will be manifested in the non-slave-holding States. That taking warning by the issue of this attempt, they will not, in time to come, oppose our wishes. That none of them will hereafter copy their sister, that forward minx, the State of New-York, who, in the above and other instances, has shown herself disposed to rebel against Virginia, her rightful superior. We had adopted the self-denying idea of addressing her particularly, but really her conduct has been such that we cannot condescend so far to countenance the impudent, brazen-faced vixen. When by her humble deportment and sincere contrition, she shall merit forgiveness, then and not till then may she hope for our notice and favor. And it is hereby made known to her, and to all who are rebellious and obdurate, that our retorts of the tincture are prepared, that our legions, with "*Opossum up a Gum-tree*,"* set to martial music, are in readiness, and that Alexander the blow-pipe still liveth !

We do now most strictly and solemnly enjoin all the people of the non-slave-holding States to desist from any attempts, hereafter, to oppose the will or wishes of their rightful lords, the slaveholders and their associates.

We enjoin them in future to elect to office none but such as are willing and suitable subjects to receive the tincture, and who may also enjoy further tokens of our high approbation.

We enjoin them to suppress all rebellious and seditious publications, on pain of misprison of treason, to arrest the authors, and to hold them in durance, without bail, or mainprise ; to be dealt with as our royal clemency shall dictate.

And we do hereby strictly enjoin all Governors, marshalls, sheriffs, bailiffs, catchpolls, tipstiffs and officers of our respective non-slave-holding States, as they regard their allegiance, to assist therein, and to give the most unlimited circulation and pub-

* The words of a favorite air in Virginia.

licity to these presents, and to the foregoing expressions of our high behest.

So shall subordination be established, and in token of reconciliation, a feast, the like of which hath never been, shall be proclaimed, and it shall be called the feast of the opossums. And they shall come from the East, and from the West, and from the North, and from the South, and they shall sit down to festive boards, heavily laden with steaming hoe cakes, richly saturated with the dulcified fat of opossums; and they shall eat thereof, to the extending of their doublets, and be satisfied; and they shall sponge their heads, and syringe their ears, and anoint their eyes with the oil, so that they may hear and see and comprehend. And they shall imbibe the tincture till the spirit, even the spirit of the south shall move them, and they shall bow themselves, and cry aloud with one voice, great is Virginia, and great are our lords the slave-holders, to whom it is given to reduce to bondage, and to rule with scourges, with scorpions, and with rods of iron, the sons of men.

As there have been established, in time past, among the nations of the earth, the order of the Red Eagle, of the White Eagle, of the Lion, of the Elephant, &c. so there shall be ordained, in time to come, a new order, even the order of the Opossum. And those who are faithful shall receive the badge and number; and no one who hath not been admitted to the feast, and received the badge, shall be held worthy of office or of honour; and no man shall buy or sell, save he that hath the mark or number. "Here is wisdom, let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast, for it is the number of a man, and is six hundred three score and six."

And in those days shall the majestic and lordly lions of the South lead forth the meek and silly lambs of the North; and we will send some of our royal race to take the rule, and to have dominion over them. Then every neck shall bow, and every knee shall bend, in token of their submission. The laws prohibiting the importation of slaves shall be repealed. All restriction on the domestic slave trade, and slavery, those birth-rights of the South, shall be removed. Slave ships shall arrive, with rich cargoes of despair, but of profit, from the Calabars, from the Islands, and from beyond the Plate. California, the Mexicos, and the adjoining dominions shall disgorge into the bosom of our new and

western world, continued streams of black or slave population, till all the regions from the Gulph to the Pacific, and to the mouth of the Yellow-stone, and of the Missouri, shall assume a sable aspect.

Our manufacturies or slave-breeding establishments shall flourish. Slave dealers, kidnappers, and negro drivers shall run to and fro through the land, and greatly multiply. The busy "note of preparation," the noise of the hammer, the rivet, and the bolt, shall be heard, and the victims of the domestic slave trade shall be collected at their appointed rendezvous, and dungeons. Then shall the eyes of the people of the slave holding states be constantly gratified with the sight of children torn from their parents, and parents from their children, and wives and husbands from each other, and driven by fifties, by hundreds, and by thousands, under the scourge, chained together, and galled to the bone with hand-cuffs, and with shackles, from the Atlantic to the rocky mountains, and to the borders of the "*further Ocean*:" which sights, by habit, and their constant repetition, are become necessary to their gratification and happiness, even as the sight of the tortures inflicted on captives, who were to be sacrificed at their council fires, and at their dances of death, were necessary for the savage gratification of the subjects of our red progenitor, and of his contemporaries, and predecessors.

When slavery shall thus arrive to its "*maximum*" of increase, and extent, then, and not till then, shall the lords and people of the slave-holding states, arrive to their *maximum* of enjoyment and earthly happiness!

Given at our imperial City of Richmond, the first year of the crusade for unlimited slavery!—In testimony whereof we have caused to be hereunto affixed the royal name of

POCAHONTAS.

Extract from a treasonable anonymous piece, entitled the Crisis, No. 1.

"THE danger to which the slave-holding states, and in fact the Union are exposed from this source, is a painful subject, but the,

blind, and infuriated zeal of the advocates for the extension of this curse of our country, and consequently for the increase of its dangers and horrors, compels to a disclosure.

“The following and other considerations, we should suppose, would seal the lips, and impress with paleness, the countenance of every slave holder, and of every citizen of a slave holding state; that they have within their territory and limits, more than two millions of people of the above description; that they are in the neighborhood of the West-Indies; that St. Domingo, through the ordeal of a tremendous proscription, has settled down under a black government; that Jamaica, with a population of more than three hundred thousand slaves to twenty thousand whites, and other islands tremble lest they may be called to act their part in the revolutionary drama.

We should suppose, that instead of reviling their brethren of the North, and of the non-slave-holding states, they would entreat them, in the gentle and friendly accents of conciliation, to unite with them to alleviate, and if possible to exonerate our country from the load of calamity, which they and their predecessors have brought upon us. The language of the slave-holding gentlemen, has, however, been of a totally different character.

At the former session of Congress, Mr. Coulston, of Virginia accused Mr. Livermore of speaking to the galleries, and by his language, endeavouring to excite a servile war; with the addition of language little befitting a member of that body.

“Mr. Cobb of Georgia charged the mover of the amendment, Mr. Tallmadge, with having ‘kindled a fire, which all the waters of the ocean could not put out, and which seas of blood could only extinguish;’ and added, that if they persisted, it would dissolve the union. The agitation and alarm of the gentlemen shows the fearful apprehensions which they entertain of their own situation. This circumstance ought to alarm every friend to his country. If the mine is ready to be sprung, and slavery has that portentous aspect, that a mere motion to restrict it shall bring on a servile war, and kindle a fire, ‘which all the waters of the ocean cannot put out; and which seas of blood only can extinguish,’ is it a time to sleep? Especially when they attribute to this monster slavery, the power of dissolving the union. They either meant, that if not indulged, the slave-holders would rebel, and thus dissolve

the Union, or that a servile war would have that effect.— They either had rebellion in their hearts, or fearful bodings in their minds.”

From Crisis, No. 2.

“YES, ‘come it will, the day decreed by fate,’ when, if the present restriction is denied, and the most effectual measures are not taken to prevent the extension of slavery, the whole of that immense world, with the other slave-holding states, and probably the West-Indies, will become potentially a black or African population. Thus by the dispensations of an over-ruling Providence, Africa and her sons will recompense their sufferings on the heads of their oppressors; who by themselves, or their predecessors, for more than two centuries, have made them drink, to the very dregs, the bitter cup of affliction.

“The enlightened statesmen of the slave-holding states have heretofore acknowledged, that their great security, against internal commotions, was the free, or non-slave-holding states.

“If this fire is scattered and suffered to extend, (increased and fed by the combustible materials which will be thrown in from the West-Indies, from the Spanish territories, by fresh importations, and in various other ways,) it will create a conflagration, which the non-slave-holding states can neither restrain, or withstand: and it will be a mercy if they are not swallowed up in the ruin which will surround them.

“Can it be wondered at then, that the non-slave-holding states are alarmed? The wonder is that the slave-holding states are stupid and blind to the perils and horrors of their own situation. That they do not deprecate the anger of the Almighty, and consider and repent, before the vials of his wrath are poured out!

“But it is claimed that the general government have no right to lay the restriction; and the House of Delegates of the Virginia Legislature, have solemnly resolved: “That the General Assembly of Virginia, will support the good people of Missouri in their just rights and admission into the Union; and will co-operate with them in resisting with *manly fortitude*, any attempt which Congress may make to impose restraints or restrictions, as the price of their admission, not authorized by the great principles of the Constitution, and in violation of their rights, liberty, and happiness.”

“We hardly know whether we ought most to despise or abhor this miserable jargon of bombast and treason.

“They pledge themselves,

“1. To ‘support the *good* people of Missouri in their just rights and admission into the Union.’

“2. That they ‘will co-operate with them in resisting with *manly fortitude* any attempt which Congress may make,’ &c.

"They do not express, in decent terms, their opinion on the question; or say that they will, by all constitutional means, endeavor to obtain redress. Their style is dictatorial, and the words *resisting with manly fortitude*, amount to a challenge, and is an intimation that if the general government shall attempt to restrict, Virginia is prepared for the last resort.

"In the Virginia Convention, Gov. Randolph observed: 'The advice that would attempt to convince me of so pernicious an error as that Virginia can stand by herself, I treat with disdain.'

"Other statesmen, and citizens of Virginia too, have repeatedly expressed the same opinion.

"Was it not that every act of insubordination, in a republican government, ought to be frowned at, we should be amused to see Virginia, who has the seeds of weakness, slavery, and dissolution, so completely diffused in her system, that if left to herself, she would tumble to pieces, attempt to act the bravado, to blab treason, and to bid defiance to the United States.

"This, and other instances in which Virginia has adopted similar language, and assumed a similar attitude towards the general government; shows the blessed effects of slavery in all republican institutions. The amount of their conduct and language is,

"You may be Viceroy here 'tis true,
But we'll be Viceroys over you."

"They have been so long accustomed to beat and domineer over their negroes, that they consider themselves as having a right to treat all the rest of mankind in the same way. Hence that assuming air, that supercilious demeanor, that insufferable self-adulation and self-complacency which is charged to their account. It would be well for them to reflect, that, if their own sages and prophets are to be believed, it is owing to the men whom they affect to treat with contempt and disdain, that their country does not exhibit scenes from which the heart would recoil with commiseration and horror; and that the neck-yoke, the shackle, and the chain, do not form a part of their wardrobe."

From Crisis, No. 3.

In Georgia there is a law with penalties prohibiting the instruction of slaves. An attempt was made in Carolina, during the last year, to procure a similar law. I am told, by men of respectability from other states, that they do not permit their slaves to be instructed.

What but a conspiracy against the sovereignty of the Almighty, can we call the pretensions of the slave holders, and the prohibiting by law, and by their own Heaven-daring assumption of power, hundreds of thousands, and, if the present course is pursued, millions of rational, accountable, and immortal beings from knowing their duty to their Creator, and even from knowing that there is a God, who in righteousness will judge the world!